AND EX-POSTMASTER-GEN-ERAL WILSON AMONG

Ex-President Grover Cleveland made his first public appearance in this city last evening since his retirement from office. It was the occasion of the tenth annual dinner of the Reform Club, held at the Hotel Waldorf, and as that organization has always been one of the most loyal supporters of Mr. Cleveland, his greeting was vociferous. The club turned out 500 strong to honor the ex-President and several of his Cabinet Minis-

Mr. Cleveland was received standing when he entered the tastefully decorated banquet hall of the Waldorf amid prolonged cheering. Before the close of the dinner and the beginning of the speeches the ex-President was beseiged with requests for his autograph upon the menu cards, and a line fifty deep stood before the head table patiently presenting menu cards to Mr. Cleveland, who good-naturedly gratified all. His signatures followed one another as rapidly as they did upon bills during the last days of his term of office, until finally John De Witt Warner, president of the club, rapped for order. Many seekers for the autograph were then turned aside by the veto nod of the ex-President, who then gave his undivided attention to the speakers.

AT THE HEAD TABLE

At the head table on the right of the chairman were Mr. Cleveland, two of his Secretaries of the Treasury, Charles S. Fairchild and John G. Carlisle; General Simon B. Buckner, ex-Secretary D. R. Francis, ex-Governor R. P. Flower, ex-Congressman Josiah Patterson, of Tennessee; Colonel Alexander K. McClure, of Philadelphia; ex-Congressman William D. Bynum, of Indiana, Controller James H. Eckels, Henry W. Lamb and Charles J. Canda. At the left of the chairman were ex-Postmaster-General W. L. Wilson, Edward M. Shepard, Senator Donelson Caffery of Louisiana, ex-Secretary Hilary A. Herbert, E. Ellery Anderson, Henry G. Turner, of Georgia; John P. Townsend, William F. Harrity, of Philadelphia; William B. Hornblower, C. C. Jackson, Robert A. Maxwell, Charles M. Cooper, George S. Hale and General Charles Tracey.

The menu was as follows: MENU. MENU.

Huitres.
Château Cêrons.
Potage.
Crême St. Germain.
Hors D'Occurres.
Amontiliado Parado.
Timbale a la Rothschild.
Amandas Saifes.
St. Estephe, 1888.
Moët & Chandon White Seal.
Poisson.
Aloss sur Pinnche.
Gaiade de Concombres.
Entree.
Moët & Chandon Brut Imperial.
E Coquille de Gourm't.
Kött.
Misnens d'Agneau du Printempe. Mignons d'Agneau du Printempe.
Pommes, Palestine. Petits Pois Nouveaux. Sorbet Fantastique.

Gibler.

Pluviers Rotta.

Salade de Salason.

Entremets de Douceur.

Petits Foura.

Liqueurs. Fruits. Card. Dossert. THE CHAIRMAN'S REMARKS.

Mr. Warner, in beginning the speaking, said

In 1894 the great trusts procured the Democratio saim-book to be so interleaved that it read like a bevil's Litany; and the startled congregation drove out the whole choir without waiting to fix the disme-walle the marplots divided their spoil. Immunity has bred further assurance. Their leader, the Sugar Trust, that then kept in the shadow about the Senate lobbles, now sends plenipotentaries to Canton and maintains an open embasey at Washington. Until lately it kept decently private the contracts by which, through subsidized cassais, its monopoly was maintained. Now, indignant that the Supreme Court has dared to check a fellow combine, it openly vaunts its factor's arreament, and defies the Federal statute—whose lesserhation of acts prohibited might stand for its particular popula and their tealways teals are to the contract.

Bortrait.

But the people and their taskmasters are now joining issue. Year after year of late the Pharaoha of politics, of industry and finance have seen one plague after another draw near; and their sky never looked more black than to-day. There is but one road to peace. They must let the people go. This then they will have no respite. The Egyptian, to be sure, suffered but ten plagues; but that was because he yielded after the tenth. Had he not done so, Henven had more—all ready to be launched upon him.

When the chairman closed his introduction with the words that Mr. Cleveland had "stood like a rock against popular clamor and against what he believed and we believe to be wrong." the diners rose in a body and cheered enthusiestically. The cheers were given and prolonged long after the massive form of the ex-President had risen, his face beaming benignantly upon the assembly. His address, which was read from manuscript, was constantly punctuated with applause, especially these parts criticising the Re-

ADDRESS OF MR. CLEVELAND.

His speech was on "Present Problems," and

follows in full:

We are gathered here to-night as patriotic citizens, anxious to 60 something toward reinstating the prosperity of our fellow-countrymen and protecting the fair fame of our Nation against shame and scandal. On every side we are confronted with popular depression and complaint. These are largely due to causes of natural and certain recurrence, as the inevitable accompaniment of all human endeavor, and perhaps they are as largely due to the work of agitators and demagogues who have busily sowed the seeds of discontent, in order that in the harvest they may reap personal advantage. Distressing ills, real and funginary, have been so constantly and luridly presented to the minds of honest men that they are tempted to accept, without taking counsel of reason or judgment, any nosarum cumingly offered as a remedy for their low condition. But even so promising a field as this has not satisfied the designs of ruthless agitators. While scattering the seeds of discontent, they have also cultivated a growth of sectional and class suspicion and distrust which threatens to choke or destroy that fraternal feeling which leads to considerate counsel in the day of common misfortune, and which is absolutely essential to the success of our plan of government. The fundamental truth that our free institutions offer opportunities to all within their influence for the advancement and improvement of their condition has been so far denied that honest accumulation is called a crime, and the necessity and habit of individual effort and struggle, which are the mainsprings of sturdy Americanism, are decried as unjustifiable burdens, while unwholesome paternalism is presented in handsomes and inviting garb. Opplause.) Those enlisted in this crusade of discentent and passion, proclaiming themselves the friends of the people, exclude from that list all their countrymen except those most unfortunate or unreasonable, and these whom they themselves have made the most discontented and credulous.

These forces and conditions have fo follows in full: We are gathered here to-night as pairfolic citi-

A DAY OF TERROR.

It was a rude awakening for the negligent and overconfident, and a day of terror for soher and patriotic men, when the bold promoters of this reckless creed captured the organization of a powerful political party, and, seizing its banners, shouted defiance to the astonished conscience and conservatism of the country. Hosts of honest men, in blind loyalty, gathered behind the party flog they had been accustomed to follow, failing to discover that their party legends had been effaced. None can forget the doubt and fear of that hoisterous and passionate campaign, when the fare of the Nation seemed in the balance. The danger of the situation arose from the hasty impulse of those whose misfortunes had been cruelly played upon, and from

the enthusiasm of unquestioning, thoughtless party fealty. The deliverance came through the action of those who saw the trick, and loved the principles of their party too well to follow its stolen banners in an attack upon those National safeguards which party as well as patriotism should at all times defend. (Cheers.)

Though the first engagement resulted in the defeat of the combined forces of dangerous and unwholesome policies, a survey of the field is by no means reassuring. The party placed in power as the result of splendid Democratic patriotism has failed to meet the obligations of the people's trust. Its distinct campaign declaration that it was unreservedly in favor of sound money, the character and controlling effectiveness of the support it gained on the faith of that declaration, the universal concession that the conflict of financial theories constituted the issue which was passed upon by the suffrages of the people, and the country's pressing exigencies and needs, all demanded prompt and efficient action by the party intrusted with power in an effort to place our Nation's finances, adjusted to every popular need, upon a safe and sure basis, approved by the business judgment of the land, and secure from successful attack because defended by a majority of the thoughtfully honest men of all parties. (Applause.)

"THE MIRE OF EXTREME PROTECTION."

"THE MIRE OF EXTREME PROTECTION." Instead, however, of addressing themselves to this task, the managers and representatives of this victorious party, these professed champions of sound

this task, the managers and representatives of this victorious party, these professed champions of sound finance, have, before the eyes of an expectant people, returned in hot haste to their wallowing in the mire of extreme protection, offending millions of voters by their exhibition of a party's bad faith and disgusting millions more by their unconcealed determination to repay partisan support from the proceeds of increased burdens of taxation placed upon those already overladen. (Applause.)

In the mean time the ailled forces of calamity, encouraged by these mailing conditions, are still active and aggressive. They confidently speak of the encounter in which they failed of success as only "the first battle," and gladly hall every untoward incident and every added pretext for passion and resentment as new and welgome allies in the continuance of their crusade.

They are willingly wicked and stupid who believe that disaster waits upon the ascendency of those forces, and yet turn away from the plain evidence of their dangerous strength. Let us be honest with each other and with ourselves. If there are many amonig us who, though not actually and actively enlisted in the cause of free silver and its accompanying vagaries, can look with complacency upon their growth and triumph, or, if there are any who, not fearing individual loss, are heedless of the honor and glory of their country, or if there ountry's resources blinds them to all public danger, inaction and neglect on their part may be accounted for, if not excused; but nothing can explain or excuse function on the part of those who can make no compromise with the advocates of unsound money, or who love their country's honor more than self-advantage, or who are convinced that an unstable and unsafe currency inevitably bodes the greatest depth of loss and misfortune to all the people of the land. (Applause.) These should not delude themselves. The peril they dread is directly impending.

PARTISANSHIP FOR PRINCIPLE.

I began by saying that this was an assemblage for patriotic purposes. I hope my sympathy, with its high aims and disinterested efforts, will not be suspected when I confess that I have brought here a sturdy partisanship and a devoted attachment to the principles of true Democracy. (Loud applause.) I should however, not be here to make this declaration if by partisanship I meant adherence to a party organization merely for the purpose of compassing Government control and the distribution of the spoils of party victory among greedy claimants. (Renewed applause.) The partisanship I mentioned means the support of certain principles and theories of government, and a co-operation and association in political effort and activity with others who believe in the same theories and principles for the purpose of accomplishing their practical application and enforcement. Out of such an association grows party discipline and organization. They are necessary and useful as the servants of political principle, but should never be its unquestioned masters. (Applause.) The limits of their proper operation are easily fixed, and it is an impeachment of the intelligence of the members of any political association to say that party management of the intelligence of the members of any political association to say that party management of the intelligence of the members of any political distribute should stell times coma sturdy partisanship and a devoted attachment to impeachment of the intelligence of the manufacture any political association to say that party management and discipline should at all times command implicit obedience, even when such obedience leads to the abandonment or radical perversion of

leads to the abandonment or radical perversion of party principle.

I have ventured to speak of the political creed and organization of my attachment as true Democracy. This definition teils the story of a party of noble origin and traditions, identified with the councils of the Nation from its earliest days, and whose glorious achievements are written on every page of our country's history. (Great cheering.) Always the people's friend, seeking to lighten their burdens and protect their rights, true Democracy has constantly aught conservatism. American fraternity and obedience to law. (More cheers.) The people to whom it acknowledges a duly are no more confined to any station in life than to any section of the country. It enjoins the utmost personal liberty consistent with peace and order. It defends the humble toiler against oppressive exactions in his home, and invites him to the utmost conjoyment of the fruits of industry, economy and thrift; and in his interest, and in the interest of all, where all are equal, true Democracy deules that in the American scheme of equality before the law there is a limit beyond which the legitimate results and accumulations of effort and enterprise should be denounced as intrinsically criminal, and their possersors be treated as proper objects of Governmental discrimination and condemnation. (Cheers.) The people whom true Democracy would serve are all the people of the land. Those whom it would restrain are on the one hand the vicious and turbulent who defy the laws, and on the other hand, those who, with conscienceless Those whom it would restrain are on the one hand the vicious and turbulent who defy the laws, and on the other hand, those who, with conscienceless greed and in abuse of their opportunity, wrongfully oppress their fellows and eat out their substance. Above all things true Democracy insists that the money of the people should be sound and stable, neither shrivelling in purchasing power in the hands of the poor nor by its uncertain value driving enterprise and productive energy into hiding. (Cheers.)

Irg. (Cheers.)

Those who believe that a crisis is at hand can hardly fail to see that the party in power is so joined to its idol of mad protection and is so completely doomed to popular condemnation that it is a useless instrument of defence against the impending evil.

a useless instrument of defends against the appending evil.

THE REGENERATION OF DEMOCRACY.

I do not fear that I shall be accussed of sinister designs, unfitted to the atmosphere of this occasion, if I insist that the paths of duty and the best hope of safety lie in an immediate and earnest attempt to accomplish the rehabilitation and regeneration of the Democratic party and its return to the principles of true Democracy. (Applianse.) In a large part of the country, where financial error is most general, the Democratic name can best arouse the political sentiment of the people; and there, as everywhers in our land, the people; and there, as everywhers in our land, the people can be trusted to arrive at a correct conclusion if they have adequate oportunity for examination and information. Let us devise means to break through the influence of the mischievous leadership that surrounds them, and without arregantly assuming that no wrongs or hardships afflict them, and that no reforms in their condition are needed, let us meet our countrymen face to face in argument and counsel. We shall find in every locality able, heroic men, willing to struggle against the tide of misconception. Let us hold un their hands by organized effort and timely assistance. Let true Democratis meet the passion and bitterness of their former associates who have assumed the leadership of anti-Democratic conscience cannot be forced to foliow faise lights, however held aloft; and let us at the same time entrent them in the name of honorable political comradeship and in the memory of giorious victories won by a united Democracy to turn from the way that leads to party defeat and destruction. (Great applause.)

The task is not an easy one, but surely it is not hopeless. The better we appreciate its magnitude the less will be the danger of ineffective and misquided effort. This work has already been inaugurated by the creation of an organization, founded upon a declaration of Democratic principles so sound, so clear and so patriotic, that they s THE REGENERATION OF DEMOCRACY. despair, but will remember that a just cause is never lost; and on our camping ground we will work and wait, with approving conscience and constant faith, decaring like the stundy old unrecanting German reformers: "Here we stand—we cannot do otherwise—God help us!" (Prolonged cheers and applause.)

At the close of Mr. Cieveland's address he was again cheered to the echo by the audience standing, and it was some minutes before quiet could be restored for the reading of a letter of regret from John M. Palmer, in which the Sound Money Democratic candidate for the Presidency said:

The National Democracy of the Northwest adhere to the Democratic doctrine of "a tariff for revenue only." They oppose tariff taxation for protection, as needlessly oppressive; they regard McKinleyism, as embodied in the Dingley bill, as a delusion—which will neither afford wages to labor nor prosperity to the country. They expect a return of prosperity, but base their hopes upon the patient industry, self-denial and economy of the people of the United States. They expect nothing from legislation beyond the maintenance of a uniform currency, "every dollar of which, whether of gold or silver or paper, shall have equal power in the markets and in the payment of debts." They believe that the Republicans in Congress, by their persistent efforts to secure the passage of a tariff bill like that adopted by the House of Representatives, endanger the ascendancy of sound money principles. They anticipate and dread the sacrifice of sound money to the folly of protection.

CHEERS FOR MR. CARLISLE. Democratic candidate for the Presidency said:

CHEERS FOR MR. CARLISLE

Another demonstration almost similar to that accorded Mr. Cleveland greeted Mr. Carlisle when he was introduced by Mr. Warner, and rose to speak on "Sound Currency." He said in part:

We understand the real meaning of the demand
for bimetallism, as the term is now used by the
advocates of the free coinage of silver and their
sympathizers, and we cannot be seduced from our
position by false pretences at home, or by delusive
promises of co-operation abroad. What is called
bimetallism in the United States means silver
monometallism, pure and simple, while international bimetallism, with an arbitrary ratio, is a
mere dream of financial enthusists, with no prospect of realization so long as invinsic value constitutes an essential element of international
money. (Applause.) There may have been a time
when an international agreement entered into by
the principal commercial mations of the world and
executed in good faith by all parties would have
arrested, or at least relarded, the fall of silver and
postponed the permanent separation of the two
metals; but that time has long since passed, and
there is no good reason for believing that such an to speak on "Sound Currency." He said in part:

agreement is possible under existing conditions, or that it would be effectual if made. We shall never be competent to deal effectively and beneficially with this great subject until we have the courage to recognize the facts as they actually exist, whether we like them or not. (Applause.) The important fact is that gold and silver have not only parted company at the old ratios, but that the difference in value between the two metals is constantly increasing, notwithstanding more silver has been added to the currency of the world during the last twenty-five years than in all its previous history. They cannot be brought permanently together at a fixed ratio by any legislation or agreement, National or international; for whatever might be the temporary effect of legislation or conventions, a time would soon be reached when the burden would be too heavy to carry, and the whole artificial system would break down, leaving the contracting nations in a much worse condition than they were in at the beginning. Natural causes have separated the two metals, and while it is possible that natural causes may hereafter change their present relations cannot be changed by artificial means; and any attempt to force the depreciated metal into circulation at an arbitrary valuation will increase the disorder, and result sooner or later in finencial chaos.

AGITATION HARMFUL.

AGITATION HARMFUL.

In my opinion the official agitation now going on in favor of an international monetary conference is not merely useless, but harmful in the high-est degree to all the great interests dependent upon est degree to all the great interests dependent upon a permanent and proper adjustment of our currency system. (Applause.) No partisan considerations, no vain hope of holding together incongruous political elements, or of diminishing the demands of silver monometallists, can at a time like this justify or even excuse persistence in a movement which the world knows is a mere pretence, but which is, nevertheless, a distinct and dangerous concession to the theory of free coinage and faistm, and is, for that reason, if for no other, injurious to the cause of sound money and to all the material interests of the country. Mr. President, the time has come when all who honestly believe in the permanent maintenance of a sound and stable currency in this country should repudiate every attempt to evade or postpone the real issue presented by the demand for a debased coinage, and insist upon the immediate adoption of a legislative and administrative policy which will give assurance of a fixed determination to preserve unimpaired the existing basis of our monetary system. (Applause.) The appointment of delegates to a monetary conference that will never meet, or the designation of dipomatic agents with whom nobody will negotiate, are not the best means to promote the safety of our financial situation or inspire confidence in the integrity of our purposes. (Applause.) All such devices to conciliate and encourage the advocates of fiatism and depreciation should be promptly rejected, and it should be distinctly understood that the gold standard of value will be maintained, and that, if necessary for its maintenance, all forms of paper currency shall be convertible on demand, without discount, into coin worth everywhere in the commercial world just what it purports to be worth. When this is known to be our settled policy, trade and industry will review without artificial stimulation, labor and capital will unite to develop our great natural resources, and financial peace and industrial prosperity will bless the land for many year a permanent and proper adjustment of our cur-

PRESENT DUTY. * But in the mean time, while the threat of social disorder and financial revolution is still disturbing the country, what is our duty? The same issues which forced us into our present position are still which forced us into our present position are still pending, and, until they are finally settled or permanently abandoned, we can turn neither to the right nor to the left. On the one side we see the degradation of our currency and the destruction of social order, and on the other a deliberate perversion of governmental power to selfish private purposes and a policy of paternalism which, if sanctioned by the people, must ultimately subvert the foundations of our free institutions. Between such evils no choice can be made, and the only honorable and consistent course open to us is to follow our honest conviction, and appeal to the reason and patriotism of our fellow-citizens in all parts of the country to sid us in rescuing the old Democratic party from the unfriendly hands of reckless Populists and discredited Republicans, Unless our confidence in the wisdom and justice of popular government has been wholly misplaced, such an appeal will not be made in vain, and we shall see before the close of the present century what our fathers saw at the close of the inst—a triumphant vindication of the true principles and policies of a genuine American Democracy. (Great applause.)

MR. WILSON ON THE TARIFF. Mr. Wilson was next introduced, and as he rose

to address the club on "Tariff Reform," was enthusiastically greeted. He spoke in part as fol-

In this in the control of the contro

outles shall be raised by a system that is just in its operation upon all the people.

We need reform of tax laws, of our currency and our banking system, on principles that shall be sound economically, on a basis that shall be right and therefore stable, and a considerate regard for the rights and needs of all parts of the country. (Prolonged applause.)

Edward M. Shepard spoke on "Municipal Ad-

ministration," and then Senator Caffery was in-

troduced as the exponent of "The New South."

Many Sound Money Democrats voted the regular ticket last election, while rebelling against the platform of their party. Many Republicans were then, and are now, convinced that the burning issue before the country was, and is, the money question. They must be disappointed at the action of their party, relegating this great question to the rear, and pushing the tarin' to the front, bristling, as it does, with points of antagonism to the principles of those without whose stand at Indianapolis the Republican candidate would not have been elected. There are some Republicans who do not helieve in erecting the "Chinese Wall" so high as both to keep out foreign imports and to keep in domestic manufactures. These forces ought to, and may, unite with gold Democrats for the weal of a common country, whose prosperity lays so close to their hearts. But whether they do or not the flag raised at Indianapolis will never be lowered. The men who braved the wrath of a powerful political organization are not of the kind to quall before danger or to surrender a principle. (Loud applause.)

WHAT MR. BYNUM SAID.

William D. Bynum found his theme in "National Democracy," saying among other things:
We cannot hope that the reforms we believe to be necessary to the restoration of better times will be accomplished without affirmative as well as a saggressive action on our part. We cannot maintain an organization of opposition alone. We must not only oppose the enactment of vicious legislation, but urge the adoption of such measures as will relieve the great masses of the people of an undue share of the burdens of the Government. We must strive to restore to the industrial classes the right to the use of their own credit, instead of being compelled to purchase that of the Government at expensive rates. In short, we must stand for a just system of taxation that will exact a fair tribute from wealth, as well as from consumption, for the support of the Government, which gives to it the protection of its laws. We must insist upon such a reform in our system of currency as will give the producing classes the right to enjoy the benefits of a credit based upon their own resources, instead of being compelled to do business with a metallic money of either gold or silver, or with a tional Democracy," saying among other things:

currency based upon the credit of the Government, which is equally as costly.

Whether we shall be able to achieve an early victory upon these lines no one can safely predict, but of one thing we may be certain—some great party at no distant day must not only stand but must triumph upon these principles if our Government is to remain a Government of the people and for the people. (Applause.)

JACKSON AND BRYAN.

"Andrew Jackson and the Restoration of the Gold Currency" was the subject of Josiah Patterson's address, a part of which follows:

Gold Currency" was the subject of Josiah Patterson's address, a part of which follows:

Bryan was nominated and his campalign was conducted on the hypothesis that the United States could, independently, coin gold and silver without restriction, at a ratio fixed by law in disregard of the value of either, and retain both as current money. A contention so contrary to common sense and the universal experience of commercial nations is necessarily supported by false assumptions. Those who advocate the doctrine assume it to be Democratic, and yet, prior to its promulgation in 1876, no American statesman of any party gave it his approval. These gentlemen are wont to conjure with the names held sacred in the Democratic household. They ostentatiously call themselves the disciples of Jefferson, when the uncontroverted truth is Jefferson accepted the teachings of Locke and Newton. They forget that on this, the chief point of difference between them and their fellow Democrats, Jefferson is on record against them. They boast the greatness of the country and its ability independently of all other nations to arbitrarily fix a colnage ratio at which gold and silver can be maintained in circulation, but they are obstituted as to teach his countrymen that it could not be done unless the colnage ratio was fixed to correspond with the market ratio in foreign countries. Unfortunate Jefferson: He should have lived after Bryan, for then he would have known that his country could not only create money and fix by flat its purchasing power in foreign markets, but fix the price at which the foreigner would be compelled to sell his wares! But nothing within the range of political absurdity could equal the spectacle presented by the followers of Bryan when they met on January 8 to eulogize Jackson, who courageously restored the gold currency, and to abuse Cleveland, who with equal courage stood like a rock between his country and disaster, to maintain it. (Applause.)

The other speaker was Henry G. Turner, on "The Political Outlook."

A CONFERENCE TO-DAY.

Seth Sprague Terry, before the end of the dinner, said that a conference preliminary to a general conference of sound-money Democratic leaders to take place to-morrow would be held at the Reform Club at 3:30 to-day.

BREAK QUICKLY REPAIRED.

NEWS OF THE MISSISSIPPI FLOOD-WATER FALLING AT MEMPHIS.

Memphis, Tenn., April 24.-A break in the levee at Burton's Sawmill, a few miles south of Baton Rouge, occurred to-day, and for a while it looked as if a disaster similar to the Biggs crevasse had befallen that section. The engineers and laborers went to work with a will, however, and a few hours later succeeded in mending the crevasse. To-night the strong current is passing on to the Guif of Mexico.

The water continues to rush through the Biggs crevasse just south of Delta, and is spreading over a great area in Northern Louisiana. Throughout the Mississippi Delta the flood is slowly receding.

An appeal has been sent to the Government at Washington for tents to shelter the homeless and destitute. At Vicksburg Camp Warren has been pitched, and several thousand refugees are being cared for.

At Helena the backwater is falling and the situation is more encouraging. The river at Memphis to-night is falling. Cairo reports a fall of seven-tenths of a foot, while at Paducah, Louisville and Cincinnati a decline in the Ohio River is noted.

New-Orleans, April 24.-The river has been stationary around the nineteen-foot mark for about three days now, and while the strain has about three days now, and while the strain has been terrific it is nothing in comparison to the anxiety as to what the river is going to do next. The experts frankly admit that they are uncertain as to the crest of the flood wave. Several of them predict that the danger period will not be over for thirty days yet. On the other hand, men living alongside of the river, who have watched the Mississippi for years, are certain that the fall is about to begin and that the danger period will soon be over.

New-Orleans, like Gretna, on the opposite side, continues to fortify herself. The idea is to build so as to be able to stand two feet more of water. This will insure safety against the river's highest possible stage.

RECEIVING EXHIBITS AT NASHVILLE.

BUILDINGS OF THE CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION NEARLY COMPLETED.

Nashville, Teun., April 24.-All the principal buildings of the Centennial Exposition are receiving exhibits, the Government Building having reached the stage where goods intended for it can be placed in position, and the exhibits of the Interior and Treasury Departments were moved from the cars into the building to-day. The absence of rain has per-mitted unobstructed work on buildings and grounds during the week, and the unfinished State buildings are nearing completion.

THE WHITTIER COTTAGE IMPROVED.

Amesbury, Mass., April 24.-S. T. Pickard, of Boston, John G. Whittier's literary executor, and Mrs. Pickard, the poet's niece, are in Amesbury to-day inspecting the Whittier cottage. Improvements have been made recently, and the cottage is now

KELLEY PLEADS GUILTY TO MURDER. Somersworth, N. H., April 24.-Joseph E. Kelley, charged with the murder of Joseph A. Stickney cashler of the Great Falls National Bank of this city, pleaded guilty in the Municipal Court before Judge Knapp this morning.

WARM WEATHER TO THE NORTH. Saratoga, N. Y., April 24.—The mercury registered 50 degrees in the shade here this afternoon and it is only 5 degrees cooler to-night.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

YESTERDAY'S RECORD AND TO-DAY'S FORECAST. Washington, April 24.—The pressure continues relatively high over the Atlantic and Eastern Guif States; also in the Rocky Mountain districts; it is low in the lake region and thence southwestward to Texas. The pressure has fallen slightly east of the Mississippi River and risen in the Rocky Mountain districts. It is elightly warmer east of the Mississippi River; also on the Northern Rocky Mountain plateau. It is cooler in the Upper Mississippi Valley and on the Southern Rocky Mountain slope. Showers have occurred in Northern New-England, in the Showers have occurred in Northern New-England, in the lake region, the Middle Mississippi Valley and on the Middle Rocky Mountain slope, with occasional thunder-storms. Occasional showers are indicated for the St. Lawrence Valley, the lake region, the Middle and Lowe Mississippi Valley, with occasional thunderstorms. The temperature will continue high in the Atlantic and Guif States, but it will be slightly cooler in the Middle Mis-sissippi Valley.

DETAILED FORECAST FOR TO-DAY. Maine. New-Hampshire and Vermont, partly cloudy weather, with occasional showers; variable with Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut, generally fair; southerly winds.

Eastern New-York, fair, except showers in northern por

tions, variable winds. Eastern Pennsylvania and New-Jersey, fair; southerly winds.
Western New-York, Western Pennsylvania and Ohio
partly cloudy weather with occasional showers; light
southerly winds.

TRIBUNE LOCAL OBSERVATIONS. HOURS: Morning. Night.

71 67 67 68 68

In this diagram a continuous white line shows the changes in pressure as indicated by The Tribune's self-recording barometer. The dotted line represents the temperature as recorded at Perry's Pharmacy. Tribune Office, April 25, 1 a. m.—The weather yesterda

was fair and warm. The temperature ranged between \$7 and 75 degrees, the average (65% degrees) being 7% degrees higher than that of Friday and Si higher than that of the corresponding day of last year. The weather to-day will be fair.

DE RESZKES, CALVE, LEHMANN and other artists of the Metropolitan and Dam-

rosch Opera Companies having used Steinway planes for the past season, and these planes now being in our possession, as well as an extra fine stock of slightly used and thoroughly repaired Steinway (fully guaranteed) and other planos, can be ob-tained at low figures for cash and on instalments. We extend the privilege to purchasers of exchanging these planes within a reasonable time for new Steinway planes at a fair and proper valuation. Steinway & Sons, Steinway Hall, 109 & 111 E. 14th St.

OBITUARY.

OSCAR REINHARDT.

Roundsman Oscar Reinhardt, of the mounted Highbridge police, died in the Fordham Hospital at 5:30 o'clock yesterday morning from the injuries he received in failing from his horse at Jerome and Birch aves, last Tuesday. He was uncon-

and Birch aves, last Tuesday. He was unconscious from the time of the accident until his death.

The dead policeman lived at No. 369 Caldwell-ave. He was appointed on the force on September 30, 1881, and was made a roundsman on March 9, 1896.

Reinhardt was with General Custer at the massacre of Little Big Horn. He served in Coxey's army. The Police Department has several times commended him for bravery.

Reinhardt leaves a wife and a young son.

HENRY BROADHEAD BIGELOW.

Henry Breadhead Bigelow, a well-known young athlete in Newark, died yesterday from spinal meningitis. His father, Moses Bigelow, a leading manufacturer, died two months ago. Henry Bigelow was eighteen years old, and was a graduate of the Newark Academy.

WILLIAM H. HARPER.

Lenox-ave., East Orange, N. J.
Mr. Harper was born in Ireland sixty-nine years
ago, and came to America when twenty-five years ago, and came to America when twenty-five years old. He first embarked in the grocery business in New-York, and later opened a real estate and insurance office in Newark. In 1881 he established an office in Hoboken. He was president of the Hoboken Building and Loan Association, and a member of the Newark Harmonic Society, and was an elder in the Mann Avenue Presbyterian Church of East Orange. A son and a married daughter survive him.

WILLIAM B. SOMERVILLE,

William B. Somerville, superintendent of the Western Union Telegraph Company's press service, died at 6 o'clock last night. On Monday last Mr. Somerville was operated upon at his home, One-hundred-and-fifty-fifth-st, and Amsterdamave., for a bladder trouble. At that time the attending physicians, Dr. William Francis Homan and Dr. Cyrus R. Baker, believed there was a chance of the patient's recovery. Mr. Somerville was born in Toronto, April 28, 1840.

LOTUS INGALLS.

Watertown, N. Y., April 24 .- Lotus Ingalls, the ldest newspaper editor in Northern New-York, died at his home in this city at 1:30 this morning. He was born in this county in 1818, and was admitted to the bar in 1845. As an editor he espoused the tem perance cause and a reform in the assessment laws. It was due to his advocacy that a State Board of Assessors was created. In 1875 he was elected to the Assembly.

THOMAS BAILEY.

Southampton, April 24.-Thomas Bailey, formerly a bookkeeper in the employ of Phelps Brothers, of Broadway, New-York, died here yesterday. He had been insane for a few months.

MRS. CATHERINE CEBRA HAVENS. Stamford, Conn., April 24 (Special).-Mrs. Cath

rine Cebra Havens died at her home here to-day Mrs. Havens was born in New-York at No. 84 Beekman-st., January 25, 1801, and was the daughwas married on July 20, 1818, to Van Rensselaer Havens, of the firm of Jenkins & Havens, shipping nerchants. The firm fitted out at its own expense the privateer General Armstrong, whose gallant fight in Fayal Harbor during the War of 1812 has become a matter of history. Mr. Havens was also of three citizens to organize the first public school in this city, and was a ruling elder in the old Brick Church. Mrs. Havens was a direct de-scendant on her mother's side of the Van Horne and Ruigers families. She leaves two sons, Howard Havens, of San Francisco, lately president of the Donohue-Kelly Banking Company in that city, and Sylvester Dering Havens, of Milwaukee, and one unmarried daughter. Among her grandchildren are Mrs. Brayton Ives, Mrs. LeGrand Lockwood and Rensselaer H. Bissell, of New-York, and Mrs. T. Cuyler Patterson, of Philadelphia.

FRANCIS CORLIES.

Asbury Park, N. J., April 24 (Special) .- Francis in Oak Bluff-ave., in this My. The Corlles property was the only plot of ground in Asbury Park not included in the original purchase made by "Founder" Bradley, and was not, therefore, subject to the anti-liquor restriction. Mr. Bradley tried for years to purchase the property, but was urable to do so.

Dover, N. J., April 24 .- After an fliness of four years, Johann Neponnick, Baron von Fuersten-waerther, and a member of a prominent Austrian

family, died yesterday at Mount Arlington from a complication of diseases. He was born in Graetz, Austria, in July, 1835. He had a long line of noble ancestors. He studied jurisprudence, but on finishing his examinations

ened from the law and entered the Austrian army and fought in the Italian war against Garl For bravery in the battle of Solferino, he was decorated by Emperor Francis Joseph with the Order of the Red Cross. After returning to Vienna, he went to St. Nazaire, France, where he folined a contingent of French and Belgian officers, with whom he joined Maximilian and started for Mexico, where he fought until the surrender at Quertaro. He was once made prisoner and sentenced to be shot, but managed to escape, From Maximilian he received the decoration of the Order of Guadeloupe. After the execution of Maximilian he came to the United States, and for some years engaged in the drug business in New-York and Brooklyn, being a member of the Examining Committee of the New-York Board of Pharmacy and of the German Pharmaceutical Society. Ten years ago he married Martha Bertrand, daughter of Mrs. Camilia Bertrand, of Bertrand's Island, Lake Hopatcong, and made his home at Mount Arlington, where he engaged in the drug business, which he conducted until compelled by falling health to give it up, about a year ago. His functal will take place Monday at the stone chapel of Mount Arlington. was decorated by Emperor Francis Joseph with the

MAJOR THOMAS E. BRECKINRIDGE. Hannibal, Mo., April 24.—Major Thomas E. Breck-inridge, the noted Western pioneer who crossed the plains with Fremont, died to-day in this city at the home of his daughter. He was a little over seventy-two years old. His life was like a romance and full of interest. He lived in Colorado, but was in Han-nibal visiting his daughter.

THE Y. M. C. A. CONVENTION. Mobile, Ala., April 24.-The fourth day's session

of the International Convention of the Y. M. C. A. was opened this morning by devotional exercises conducted by Secretary Hunton, of Richmond, Va., and Dr. Scofield continued his libbs study course He was followed by Mr. Meser, of Chicago, wh He was followed by Mr. Meser, of Chicago, who called on the Resolutions Committee to read that portion of its report which deals with the work of the International Committee. The resolutions offered called for the raising and expenditure of \$82,200 for the remainder of the current year, making a total of \$90,000, the same amount as was authorized for 1898. An effort will be made to raise this money. FATAL TORNADO IN MICHIGAN.

Bay City, Mich., April 24.—Omer, a small village about twenty miles north of Bay City, was swept by a tornado this afternon. Two were killed and many injured.

MARRIED.

CURTIS-MORSE. In Brooklyn, Thursday, April 22, at the residence of her father, No. 189 Hancock-st., by Dr. A. J. P. Behrends, Lila C. daughter of Lyman D. Morse, to Gerald S. Curtis, of New-York. Morse, to Gerald S. Curtis, of New-York.

TAYLOR.—WRIGHT—On Thursday, April 22, at the residence of the bride's nums, Boston, Mass, by the Rev. E. Winchester Donald, D. D., Anna Buckham, daughter of the late George Wellman Wright, to Van Camper Taylor, of this city.

TOUSEY—GERDING—On Thursday, April 22, 1897, at Atlanta, Ga., by the Rev. Warren Candler, D. D., Julia, daughter of the late Julius von Gerding, to Dr. Sinclair Tousey, of New-York. Notices of marriages and deaths must be in-

DIED.

ATWATER-At his residence, No. 232 Jefferson-ave., Brooklyn, April 24, John H. Atwater, in the 74th year of his age. Notice of funeral hereafter.

BAILEY—On Thursday, April 22, suddenly, Charlotte M., wife of Isaac H. Bailey.

Puneral Monday, April 26, at 10 s. m., from her late residence, No. 124 East 28th-st. residence, No. 124 East 28th-st.

BASSETT—On Friday atternoon, April 23. Mary Porter, wife of William Robert Rassett, and daughter of the late William Wirt and Eather Dashtell Dechert.

Services Sunday, at 2 p. m., at her late residence, No. 229 Amsterdam-ave. Interment private, Kindly emit flowers.

KINDLER, April 23.

Kindly omit nowers.

BYNNER—April 24, at Arlington, N. J., Thomas B., formerly of Brooklyn, in this 74th year,
merly of Brooklyn, in this 74th year.
Funeral services will be held at his late residence, New-Lawn-aye., Arlington, N. J., on Monday, 26th inst., at Train leaves Chambers-st. at 4:20 p. m.

Interment at Greenwood.

CARRINGTON-on Salveday, April 24, 1807, at his restdence, Octooburs, N. Y., James H. Carrington, son of the late James H. and Anna F. Carrington, in his 42d year.

COMLY Suddenly, at Ogentz, Penn., on Saturday morn

ting April 24, 1897, Charles Dasler Comiy, only son of Walter S. and Mary Comiy, aged 3 years and 7 months. Interment at Woodlawn private. Philadelphia papers picase copy.

COWLES-On April 24, 1897, at Buffalo, M. T., M. Cowles, wife of the Rev. O. J. Cowles.

HAGER—At Jersey City, April 24, Maria L. Hager, Puneral services will be held on Tuesday, April 27, 65 5 p. m. at her late residence, No. 129 Sip-ave., Jersey City Heights.

Interment at Burdette, N. Y.

HARPER—On Saturday, April 24, 1807, at East Orange, N. J., of pneumonia, William H. Harper, in his 60th

HARPER On Saturday, William H. Harper, in the year.

N. J., of pneumonia, William H. Harper, in the year.

Puneral services on Monday, April 26, at his late residence, No. 63 Lenox-ave, (formerly Orange-st.), on the arrival of the 1:30 train from New-York (D., Ia and W. R. R.).

Interment at the convenience of the family.

HARRIS-On April 22, James Harris, axed 50 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral services at the residence of his son-in-law, Mr. J. R. Van Derveer, No. 563 West End-ave., on Sunday, April 25, at 2:30 o'clock p. in.

Interment on Monday at the convenience of the family, Interment on Monday at the convenience of the family.

HAVENS—At her residence, Stamford, Conn., on Saturday, April 24, in the 17th year of her age, Catherine Cebra, widow of Pensselaer Havens, and daughter of Orange and Elizabeth Cebra Webb.

Fineral private, on Monday, April 26, at 3 p. m.

M'LEAN—At Troy, N. Y., on April 23, 1897, Lo Rey McLean, M. D., in his 67th year.
Funeral Monday, April 26, 11 o'clock.
MOIR—At his home, at St. Hillers, Island of Jersey, on Tuesday, April 6, the Hon, Alexander Wilson Moir, G. C. M. G., brother of James Moir, esq., of this city.

William H. Harper, a prominent real estate lealer and insurance agent of Hoboken, died from neumoia yesterday morning, at his home, No. 93

NILES—Martha A. H. Niles, belowed wife of Lucien H. Niles, in the 56th year of her age. Funeral services will be held at her late residence, No. 18

East 74th-st., on Monday, April 26, 4 p. m. MOONEY-At No. 567 Park-ave., on Friday, April 23, William H. Mooney, of Steubenville, Ohio, aged 56

Puneral at Steubenville Monday.

Ohlo papers please copy.

RIEED—On Friday, April 23, 1807, at the Sherman Square
Hotel, at 8 p. m., James C. Reed, aged 58 years.

Funeral services at Christ Church, Boulevard and West
Tist-st., Monday morning, at 9:30 o'clock.

Interment private.

Interment private.

RIBLET—On Saturday, April 24, at his residence, 20, 120 West 75th-st., Colonel William H. Riblet in the Sist year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

SAWYER—Very suidenly, at Arlington, Mass., April 22, Anna Blair Coursen, wife of Walter Dean Sawyer, and daughter of Colonel H. A. Coursen, of Scranton, Penn. Funeral services at Scranton, Monday, April 20, at 3 p. m. STYLDIEGRED—At Lambertylle, N. J., April 21, 1597. STUDDIFORD—At Lambertville, N. J., April 23, at 3 p. m.
Mrs. Margaret A. Studdiford, widow of the Rev. P. A.
Studdiford.

on Monday, April 26, 1897, at 2:30 p. m.
WHEELWRIGHT—At Paris, France, on April 21, Benjamin F. Wheelwright, in the 57th year of his age, son
of the late Benjamin F. Wheelwright, of this city.
Boston papers please copy.
WHITE—At the residence of her brother, Frederick S.
Tallmadge, No. 20 West 17th-st., Elizabeth Candeld,
wife of the late John P. White, of Philadelphila.
Funeral services will be held at St. Michael's Church,
Litchfield, Conn., on Tuesday, April 27, at 10 c'clock
a. m.

eral from the Presbyterian Church, at Lambertville, Monday, April 20, 1897, at 2:30 p. m.

Crematories are the cemeteries of the future

-U. S. CREMATION CO. (LD.,), 62 East Houston St.,
New York. Visitors welcome.

Special Notices. Fifth Avenue Auction Rooms,

WM. B. NORMAN, Auctionees A CHOICE COLLECTION OF

PAINTINGS BY DISTINGUISHED MASTERS OF THE OLD AND MODERN SCHOOLS, INCLUDING EXAMPLES BY Bellows, A. F.,
Hagborg, A.,
Jones, H. Bolton,
Kowaisky, A.,
Mall, Christian,
Omeganck, B. P.,
Weber, Paul.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION Wednesday Evening, April 28th, at 8 o'clock.

Exhibition Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, April 2, 27 and 28, 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. Angostura Bitters, the world-renowned South American Tonis, cannot be successfully imitated in this country. Insist on having the only genuine, prepared by Dr. Siegert.

Only Safeguard against SEA SICKNESS is found in the use of Dr. Holman's Liver Pads; applied a few day, before sailing will insure perfect comfort. At druggist or 81 John-st.

Grant dedication medal. R. SNEIDER CO., en-gravers, 145 Fulton St., New-York. Price, 25, 50 and 75 cents. Mailing, 4 cents extra.

Congress Spring Water. This famous water is now (by a most elabor restored to all its former strength and excell Try the Crown Lavender Salts.

ou get the genuine. Always in crown-soppered bottles The fact that over 700 physicians continually use CARL H. SCHULITZ'S waters in their families is the best guaranty of their purity and wholesomeness.

A.-A.-For Roebuck's Wire Window Screens, Screen

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may cur at any time.)
Foreign mails for the week ending May 1, 1897, will
one (promptly in all cases) at the General Postofice as

close (promptly in all cases) at the General Postoffice 2s follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

TUESDAY—At 7 a. m. for Europe, per z. s. "Trave, via Flymouth and Bremen.

WEDNESDAY—At 7 a. m. (supplementary 9 a. m.) for Europe, per z. s. *Paris, via Southampton; at 9 a. m., (supplementary 10:39 a. m.) for Europe, per z. s. *Parisante, via Queenstown; at 10 a. m. for Belgium direct, per s. s. Westernland, via Antwerp (letters must be directed "per Westernland").

THURSDAY—At 7 a. m. for Europe, per s. s. Normannia, via Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg.

SATURDAY—At 7 a. m. for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Pertugal, Turkey, Egypt and British India, per s. s. 'La Gascogne, via Havre (letters for other paris of Europe must be directed "per La Gascogne"); at S. s. m. for Netherlands direct, per s. s. Veendam, via Rotterdam (letters must be directed "per Veendam"); at 12 m. (supplementary 1:39 p. m.) for Europe, per s. s. *Umbria, via Queenstown.

**PRINTED MATTER, ETU.—German steamers salling on

*PRINTED MATTER, ETC.—German steamers sailing on Tuesdays take Printed Matter, etc., for Germany, and Specially Addressed Printed Matter, etc., for other parts of Europe, American and White Star steamers on Wednesdays, German elements on Thursdays, and Cunard, French and German ateamers on Saturdays take Printed Matter, etc., for all countries for which they are advertised to carry mail. After the closing of the Supplementary Transatlantic Mails

After the closing of the Supplementary Transatiantio Mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the plers of the American, Earlish, French and German stramers, and remain open until within Ten Minutes of the hour of sailing of stramer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, ETC.

MONDAY—At 1 p. m. for Brazil, per s. b. Kaffir Prince, via Pernambure and Santos delters for North Brazil must be directly "per Kaffir Prince"; at 2 p. m. for Martinique and Guadeloupe, via Martinique, also Demerra, per s. s. Tomo; at 13 p. m. for Belize, Puerto Cortez and Guademais, per steamer from New-O. sans; at 9 p. m. for Jamaica, per steamer from Rew-O. sans; at 9 p. m. for Jamaica, per steamer from Busican, per s. New-Tork; at 13 p. m. for Costa Rica, per steamer from New-Oriens, will Havana. via Havana.
THURSDAY—At 2:30 a. m. for Port Antonio, per steamer

THURSDAY—At 2330 a. m. for Port Antonio, per steames from Philadelphia.

PRIDAY—At 8 a, m. for Rermuda, per s. s. Trinidad; at 10 a, m. esupplementary 11 a, m.) for Central America (except Costa Rea) and South Pacific Ports, per s. s. Finance, via Colon detters for Gantenula must be directed "per Finance"; at 11 a, m. for Santiago do Cuba, per s. s. Mexico detters for Venezuela and Colombia must be directed "per Mexico"; at 11 a, m. (supplementary 11.30 a, m.) for St. Thomas and St. Croix, via st. Thomas and St. Croix, via st. Thomas and St. Croix, via st. Thomas, also Macacadis, per s. s. Cufraca, SATURDAY—At 10 a, m. (supplementary 10.30 a, m.) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, Savantila and Greytowa, per s. s. Adfrondack (etters for Costa Rica must be directed "per Alicohales"); at 10 a, m. supplementary 10.30 a, m.) for Cape Hait, Gonaives, Petit Goave, Carthagena and Santa Martia, per s. s. Holstein; at 10.30 a, m. for Campeche, Chiapas, Tabasca and Vacatan, per s. s. yauril detters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Yumari"); at 8.30 p. m. for St. Fierre-Miquelon, per steamer from Haitax.

tan, per s. s. Yumuri detters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Yumuri"; at 8:30 p. m. for St. Pierre-Miquelon, per steamer from Hallfax.

Mails for Newfoundand, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 p. m. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Holton, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 p. m. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 8:30 p. m. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 a. m., for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fis. Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 2:30 a. m. and 2:30 p. m. flegister of the form of the first office daily at 2:30 a. m. and 2:30 p. m. Mails for China, Japan and Hawaii, per s. s. City of Peking (from San Francisco), close here daily after abril 25 at 6:30 p. m. Mails for Artilla (secopt West Australia). Hawaii and Fiji Islands (specially addressed only), per s. s. Empress of China (from Vancouver), close here daily after abril 23 and up to May 1, at 6:30 p. m. Mails for China and Japan (specially addressed only), per s. s. Empress of China (from Vancouver), close here daily after abril 23 at 6:30 p. m. Mails for China and Japan per s. s. Olympia (from Tacoma), close here daily up to May 13 at 6:30 p. m. Mails for Australia (except those for West Australia, Which are forwarded via Europe). New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samcan Islands, per s. s. Alsmeda (from San Francisco), close here daily up to May 122 at 7:30 a. m., 11 a. m. and 6:30 p. m. or on arrival at New-York of s. a. Umbria with Hritish mails for Australia). Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Gaillee (from San Francisco), close here daily up to May 122 at 6:30 p. m. Tanspacide mails are forwarded to port of salling deliy and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. Hegstered mail closee at 6 p. m. previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON. Postmaster.

Religions Notices.

AT SOUTH CHURCH, Madison-ave, and 38th-st., Rev., RODERICK TERRY, D. D., Pastor.—Services at 11 a. m., and 4 p. m., Special praise service, "King David," by GERRIT SMITH.

CHRIST CHURCH, Boulevard, corner 71st-st., Dr. J. S. SHIPMAN, Rector.—Morning services, 11 o'clock; evening prayer, 8 o'clock. Sunday-school at 10 a. m.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, 155 Worth-st., W. F. HARNARD, Superintendent.—Service of song by the children's choir on Sunday at 3:30. Part of Easter service repeated. Public confusity invited.

SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE.—Sunday, April 25, 1897, at 11:15 a. m., lecture by Prof. FELIX ADLER, at Carnegie Music Hall, corner 57th-st, and 7th-ave. Subject, "The Debt of the American People to Ulyanes & Grant," All interested are invited.